

Men's Shoes At \$3.50!

We have just received our first shipment of Shoes for Men. These Shoes we had made for us by one of the best manufacturers in the East. We have them in all styles, one quality, one price, and that is \$3.50. We want all you people who have been paying \$4.50 to \$5.00 for Shoes to come in and see ours at \$3.50. We think we can save you from \$1.00 to \$1.50 on your next pair, and you'll think so, too, when you wear them. Every pair is sold with our guarantee—your money back if you want it.

School Suits For Boys.

Our line of School Suits is complete, and every Suit in our Stock is made of durable, hard-to-wear-out cloth, which are priced from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Suits, for instance, in which the Pants have double seats and knees and are tape-sewed throughout, in which the Coats are double-stitched and the buttons sewed on with a waxed linen thread.

Remember, when you want anything in the Clothing line that—

“WE SELL IT FOR LESS.”

B.O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.
WHITE FRONT.

OUR Buggy and Wagon

Trade is on the increase, but we want it to increase more.

THOUSANDS of Farmers can testify that “Old Hickory,” “Tennessee,” “Sudabaker” and “Milburn” Wagons are the lightest running and will wear longer than other makes on the market. You may find in this County these Wagons that have been in constant use for the past twenty years.

We also have on hand a large and varied assortment of BUGGIES and CARRIAGES, and among them the celebrated “Babcock’s,” “Columbias,” “Lyon & Jones,” “Columbus,” and many other brands.

Our record for selling first-class Goods is evident by the brands mentioned above, that we have exclusive sale for in Anderson County.

Our “Young Men’s” Buggy has no equal.

Have also a large and select line of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., and have recently secured exclusive control and sale of the celebrated “Matthew Heldman” Harness, which is well known in this County, and needs no “talking up.”

The Wagon and Buggy manufacturers are advancing prices on all their goods on account of the advance in price of all the material, and in consequence we will have to advance our prices from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a job; but we wish to give you a chance to buy before the rise, so you had better join the procession and buy one of our Buggies or Wagons at once, for on and after September 1st next our prices will be at least \$5.00 higher than at present. We regret having to do this, but cannot get around it.

Buy now and save this advance.

JOS. J. FRETWELL.

Will still sell you a first-class Buggy for \$30.00. Carriage \$85.00.

Furnishing Goods.

HATS, CAPS.

Always up in Styles, down in Price.
Novelties in the above lines.

HALL & MILFORD.

THE WOMAN, THE MAN and the THE PILL.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good. His wife made it. He ate it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a pill after pie and is happy. The pill he takes is EVANS’.

MORAL: Avoid Dyspepsia by using—

EVANS’ LIVER AND KIDNEY PILLS.

25c.

EVANS PHARMACY.

Very Smooth Swindlers.

The chiefs of police all over the country are anxious to hear of the arrest of a trio of swindlers who have been operating through Ohio and Kentucky and farther South. The trio consists of a man well up in years, a young man and a girl, who does not appear to be out of her teens. This combination has worked a brand new swindle, which for cleverness shows brain and thought, and gives the police an idea of the kind of swindlers with whom they have to deal. The Pinkerton Detective Agency has found clues which prove that the gang has been operating extensively from Cincinnati, and the Christian books of a Methodist publishing house were used as a means to further the swindling end.

It is said that the swindlers are moving South rapidly, and the people and the authorities have been warned against them. The chief graft seems to be with the farmers, as it is necessary to work from a country home. An official who has been posted, and who is watching for the gang, explained the scheme this way yesterday:

Like in every swindle the victim is located and his habits and manner of living are studied. His financial standing and where he banks are recorded, and other details are all in possession of the swindlers, but there is one very important detail that must be had and that is the man's religion. No matter what it is, it plays the leading part in the swindle. If the intended victim is not a member of any church he is passed up for one that is. When a victim is found that can be plucked the swindlers are ready to operate.

Along about 5:30 o'clock in the evening a clerical-looking gentleman stops in front of the victim's house and asks how far it is to so and so. The farmer informs him, and the stranger remarks that it is a very long drive, and the conversation always ends in an invitation to stop for the night. The supposed preacher accepts. His horse is put up and fed and the stranger is shown into the house, where he has supper and gets ready to stop for the night. The preacher, of course, is of the same religion as the farmer.

He opens his valise and takes from it several religious books to fit the occasion. These he presents to the farmer and his wife as they sit around after supper talking about church matters. Along about 8 o'clock there is a knock at the door. The old farmer responds and finds a young man wearing a new store suit and a white tie. He has been cleanly shaven and combed, but he is excited. The farmer asks what is wanted, and the young man informs him that he is looking for a preacher, as he wants to get married. He shows his license, and in a round-about way tells the farmer that he and his sweet-heart have eloped and want to get married before “the old folks can stop it.” His manner is such that the old man takes an interest and wants to know where the bride is.

“She's out in the buggy,” is the reply. By this time the farmer and his wife are all interested, and the old farmer calls the preacher. The latter says that he is willing to marry them if everything is all right, and the young man is told to bring in the bride. The young man leaves and returns with “the blushing bride.” She is young and pretty, and dressed like an well-to-do farmer's daughter. She laughs and giggles as the farmer and his wife joke with her about the runaway.

The young man tells about the courtship and his father's objections on account of the youth of the bride, and everybody, including the preacher, has a good laugh. The young man produces his license, to which is signed the name of the Judge, which the farmer knows very well, and the preacher agrees to perform the ceremony. The parlor is lighted and everything is put in shape for the wedding. The preacher takes out his Bible, reads a chapter and finally declares them man and wife as he slips a ring on the bride's finger, which was given him by the young man. The preacher signs the certificate and the farmer and wife sign as witnesses.

The young man and his bride, after thanking every one and offering the preacher a five-dollar gold piece, which is refused, gets in the buggy and drive away.

The preacher is finally shown to his room. At daybreak he is given his breakfast, there is a handshake all around and the visitor drives away.

A day or two later the kind old farmer and his wife are informed by the town bank that their note for \$5,000 had been paid. They hurry to town and call at the bank, where they are shown the note. It was torn from the marriage certificate which they had signed as witnesses.

By that time the swindlers are miles away, and all that the farmer and his wife have are the religious books left by the preacher.—News and Courier.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Col. Neal Did Not Appear.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 15.—This was the day set by Col. W. A. Neal on which he was to make a settlement with the Attorney General of the amount he claims to be due the State. No settlement has been made. The matter has been hanging fire for some time, while the criminal prosecution has been going ahead.

Some time ago Attorney General Bellinger announced that he proposed to bring immediate action against the bondsmen to recover the amount of the shortage. Col. Neal asked Mr. Bellinger to hold up on the suit until the 15th, as he would make settlement at that time.

To-day Mr. Julius E. Gogges, Mr. P. H. Nelson and Mr. George E. Prince, counsel for Col. Neal, and Mr. J. S. Muller, for the Carolina National Bank and bondsmen, and Mr. Stevenson, of the investigating committee, called on Attorney General Bellinger and there was an hour's interview. Result—nothing.

The purpose was to have paid over the money. Mr. Bellinger was willing to accept any payment and give credit for the amount paid. He would not mark the claim settled, so far as the money damages go, except upon the payment of the \$11,000 the committee reported as the amount of the shortage. This includes the three-years' contract hire, which is in dispute between Col. Neal and Mr. Watson.

The interview resulted in a discussion as to where the money liabilities rested, and who should pay the various items, and how it was to be collected.

Mr. Bellinger stated that he could not compromise any settlement or fix the amount differently to what it has already been reported.

In whatever else the interview might have resulted, it did not bring forth any money, and it was stated that Col. Neal had no money with which to make the settlement.

Attorney General Bellinger will not wait longer but will bring suit at once against the bondsmen for the recovery of the amount claimed. He sees no use in further delay.

Former Governor John Gary Evans was in the city to-day. He called on Attorney General Bellinger while here with a view of settling any claim the Penitentiary may have against him. He asked for an itemized bill, and does not think the amount and its items as reported are correct. He says that he is now willing and ready to make full settlement for all that he is due the State, and would have done so long ago had a bill ever been presented to him or had he been able to get at the correct amount.—News and Courier.

Negresses Going North.

C. A. Rickter, of Minneapolis, Minn., is now working in the South to collect as many negro girls as he can to take them to the great “Northwest,” where there is said to be a wonderful scarcity of servants for household work. He has made several trips through Memphis, but as yet has made no attempt to get up a crowd from this point. It is his intention to get the most of them from Baton Rouge, and Saturday he passed through the city en route to Louisville, where he went to interview W. A. Kellond on the subject of cheap rates over the Illinois Central from Mississippi points to Minneapolis.

While in Memphis Mr. Rickter told Illinois Central passenger officials that it was his hope to get up at least a thousand negroes to take North with him. He says it is almost impossible to secure white servants in Minneapolis, and that those who are at work command exorbitant wages, many of them receiving as high as \$50 per month for ordinary housework. The reason assigned for this condition of affairs is that the white servant girls who have heretofore been utilized in the household have gradually married off, and now that their section of the country is prosperous and all the men have as much work at good wages as they care to do, it is not necessary for the women to work as they have been doing in the past.

The introduction of colored servants into the homes of Minneapolis is quite an innovation, and while prejudice has always served as a barrier to the Southerners' stand-by up there, necessity has changed the feelings of the people and they are willing to employ almost any kind of servants just so they are relieved of the chores and housekeeping.

Frank C. Blundon is working with Mr. Rickter, and he is now in Baton Rouge getting the negro girls together. Just when the first lot of them will be taken to the Northwestern metropolis none of the local passenger officials of the Illinois Central could say, but their idea is that as soon as Mr. Rickter secures satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Kellond as to rates the movement will begin. In discussing the matter this morning one of the Illinois Central men said: “As I understand it, the method used by Mr. Rickter is to get up the girls, then notify those in Minneapolis that they are ready to go North and the employers are to furnish the money with which to purchase the transportation. He did not say what ages were preferred, but from his general talk I should imagine that he wants none older than 20 or 25 years.”—Memphis Scimitar.

—Ima Daisy Cook is the name of a new postmaster in Oklahoma.

In Defense of the Coves and Valleys

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: So much has been said, and so well said, in regard to the advantages of Highlands as a summer resort, that any added praise would be superfluous. But if you will grant me a little space in your columns, I should be glad to say a few words about the much-abused “coves” and “valleys” in which, it seems, your correspondents have had most unpleasant experiences.

First, in regard to those obnoxious “stinging insects,” referred to by “Zero.” We certainly do not claim a complete monopoly of those pests in the Cove. A visitor, we are sure, would find quite as many red-bugs to the square inch, certainly more fleas, in Highlands than in any other section of this country. Possibly your correspondent was unfortunate (?) enough to encounter the “kissing bug” somewhere in these picturesque, secluded valleys. But we would remind him that the now famous “kiss-bug” (Culex-Hobsoni, technically named,) is quite as likely to be found on the top of Satoula as in the cavernous depths of Granite City.

As to the “ozone” which, according to your correspondent, is always on tap in Highlands, we must protest against that city claiming to have organized an ozone trust. We declare that there is just as much ozone floating around the atmosphere in the Cove as in Highlands, only we are so accustomed to it we never think of mentioning it as a special attraction.

Comparisons are odious, always. They are especially so when they are unjust, and your correspondents have certainly added nothing to the glory of Highlands by writing false and unkind things about the other resorts in these mountains. To detract from the beauty and charm of one place is not the way to establish the beauty and charm of another. And that the Coves and Valleys have charms, is testified to by the many visitors who have come year after year, and who will come again in future years, to enjoy the lovely walks and drives, the fishing, boating and bathing, the cool, secluded nooks, to be found in the much-abused “Coves” and “Valleys.”

And to you, as to all visitors, the warm-hearted “Covites” will accord a generous welcome, and while they cannot insure you entire immunity from “stinging insects,” they can and will insure you against stinging and unkind remarks about the homes of these more fortunate neighbors in the Highlands.

A Frequent Visitor to the Coves.

Autumn Items.

We are having some excellent weather for cotton picking, and the pickers are making good use of it. But some of them, it seems, have been sored, or else bit, by holding their cotton, for some of them are letting it “roll” as soon as they get the seed out of it. Now, dear old brother farmers, don't be afraid; just wait awhile and perhaps you will get more for your cotton. But, if the price should go down and you find that you are bound to lose, let us whisper in your early way of direction that there is the old water pump, where you might induce several pounds of liquid pure to come and secretly rest awhile in your cotton. But, in case you do this, there is some chance of a cotton buyer making you secretly “rest” awhile in the woods or else give you the pleasure of cracking rock down on the Saluda.

Mr. Arthur Massey has been very ill with fever, but we are glad to hear that he is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Crowder, of near Central, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Barkley, last Sunday.

Some of the Autumn boys have decided to attend the Pendleton Graded School the ensuing year.

Miss Mary Blackman has returned from her visit in the Piedmont section.

We visited the Sandy Springs Literary Society last Saturday evening. There were only a few of the members present, but they, nevertheless, had some interesting and instructive essays on the subject in hand. The older patrons of the Sandy Springs school should come out and attend this Society and aid in the training of the young generation, which is their duty as well as their privilege.

Autumn is coming once more, and with it we hope there will come the usual meditations in regard to the wheat question. We have read and heard a great deal in regard to this “live-at-home” question, and sometimes have wondered if those eloquent speakers speak from experience. If they practice what they preach, their preaching should do more good. Dear farmers, there is no use in waiting for some one else to lead. There is no Alliance or Convention that will bring you a fabulous price for cotton under the present circumstances. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. Cotton crops, have been raising cotton for the last five, ten or fifteen years. And now, with regret, you see that your struggle has been in vain. There is no use in saying: “If I could get through one year.” If, in this clause means nothing and should be crossed out. Therefore, if our farms and crops have not a sufficiency to defray our needs for one year, we are culpably negligent of our welfare. There is no use in using contemptuous language about cotton speculators and dealers. They do no more speak from experience. If they practice what they preach, they should be able to get it. The effect is that the price is low. Now you should not try to change the effect (the price), but rather the cause, (the acreage).

BOB AMATEIR.

Autun, S. C., September 16.

Our Dead at Chickamauga.

An effort will be made to erect a monument to the South Carolina Confederate dead in Chickamauga Park. The following memorial is being circulated throughout the State for signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina: The undersigned respectfully call to your attention that by a joint resolution passed on December 22, 1894, provision was made for the appointment of what is known as the Chickamauga commission; pursuant to which a commission was appointed by the Governor, consisting of Gen. H. L. Farley, Capt. R. E. McCaslin, Capt. Perry Moses, Capt. A. C. Appleby, Gen. C. L. Walker, Capt. C. K. Henderson, L. P. Harting, Capt. E. J. Goggins, Major J. D. McLucas and Capt. Culpepper, to inquire into and report what suitable monuments should be erected to commemorate the deeds of the Confederate soldiers of South Carolina upon the Chickamauga battlefield. Said commission was duly organized, visited the battlefield and made their report, recommending the erection of suitable monuments for said purpose at proper places on the field.

Nothing has been done towards supplying the commission with means to carry out this laudable end, and we earnestly urge that the General Assembly appropriate at its next session at least the sum of \$10,000 for said purpose. It is due by the people of South Carolina to the heroic dead who perished at Chickamauga that said monuments should be erected, and we are satisfied that the taxpayers of the State will sustain the general Assembly in such action.

In addition the following order has been issued to Confederate Veterans: Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5, 1899. General Orders No. 45.

At the Chester Convention the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That this Convention memorialize the Legislature to appropriate the sum necessary to erect proper monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga to the valor of the sons of Carolina who participated in that glorious victory.

2d. That the accompanying memorial be adopted, and that copies be sent to each camp, which shall secure from Veterans, Sons of Veterans and citizens signatures to the same, and that these memorials be returned to the division commander before January 1, 1900.

3d. That the division commander shall appoint a committee of five, who, with himself, shall constitute a committee to present the memorial to the Legislature.

Camps will please secure signatures to the accompanying memorial; not signatures of Veterans alone, but of all citizens of South Carolina who would endorse the memorial.

Most of the Northern States, and many of the Southern States, have erected such monuments, and it is due to the matchless bravery of South Carolina's sons that the places consecrated by their heroism shall be marked in common with those of other States. As the memorials on the battlefield now stand South Carolina had no part in that glorious victory. Shall this remain so? Shall the magnificent valor of her sons be still unmarked?

The comrades of this division are urged to secure so many signatures that the General Assembly will be bound to respect their request to do honor to the splendid achievements of the sons of South Carolina.

By order of C. Irvine Walker, Commander S. C. Division, U. C. V.

JAMES G. HOLMES,
Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

Negrees Killed in Illinois.

CARTERSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 17.—Cartersville was the scene of a bloody riot about noon to-day in which six negroes were killed and one fatally wounded, while two others received slight wounds. Trouble has been brewing since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner last Monday. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. To-day, however, thirteen negroes, all armed, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central depot, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there. Then the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites, who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up. The negroes scattered, some being closely followed by the whites up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad track. Here the execution was done, all who went through town escaping. After the fight was over six dead bodies were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the city hall, where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest held over the dead ones.

The affair is really an outcome of the trouble arising out of the movement of negroes to work in place of striking white miners.

Cheap Printing.

Law Briefs at 60 cents a Page—Good Work, Good Paper, Prompt Delivery. Minutes cheaper than at any other house. Catalogues in the best style. If you have printing to do, it will be to your interest to write to the Press and Banner, Abbeville, S. C.

STATE NEWS.

—Westminster has determined to build a cloth mill.

—Charleston has quarantined against all cities infected with yellow fever.

—J. W. Mayne, the Greenville bigamist soldier, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500.

—Major Calvert, of Spartanburg, is said to be in the race for the Congressional nomination against Congressman Wilson.

—Captain Lysander D. Childs, of Columbia, long the recognized leader of the prohibitionists in the State, died suddenly at Saluda, N. C., last week.

—Abbeville was visited last week by a destructive fire. The residence and storeroom of D. H. Wilder and another house were burned. Loss about \$5000.

—Flanders Casey, a 13-year-old negro boy, was shot and instantly killed in Greenville while defending his mother from an attack by Hugh Moon, another negro.

—John Ramsey, colored, who beat his wife in Greenville and threatened her life, is being held for a murder committed in 1891, of which his wife says he told her years ago.

—“The Children of Israel, No. 3,” is the peculiar name of a company of Wedgefield negroes which desires incorporation. The object stated is to run a farm in Georgetown county.

—Trouble with the negroes is feared at Tumbling Shoals, Laurens County, and a white military company has been organized there for preserving the peace. The negroes are in the majority there and are said to be very insolent.

—The Walhalla cotton mill, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has made already this year \$16,000 and has on hand about \$10,000 working capital. This mill will soon issue \$50,000 preferred stock, and possibly its capital stock may be increased to \$200,000.

—At a meeting of the trustees of Erskine College Rev. E. V. Pressley was chosen to serve as chairman of the College faculty until the meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian synod in November, when a successor to the late President Grier will be elected.

—Gov. McSweeney has received and promptly accepted the resignation of W. S. Newell as a member of the State constabulary force. Newell resigns to go into other business. The Governor will not appoint any one to fill the place, deciding to let the force stand with one less member.

—At the request of the Mayor of Charleston Gov. McSweeney has written a letter on behalf of the State of South Carolina inviting the League of American Municipalities to hold its meeting in the city of Charleston in 1900. The league holds its annual session shortly, when the next place of meeting will be selected.

—Clemson College has opened with 400 cadets matriculated and 200 applications refused. Every room in the dormitories is full, and only the lack of sleeping quarters prevents the College having 600 cadets. Winthrop College, for young women, has had more than 600 applications, but, for the lack of dormitories, can only take 300 girls. The legislature will be asked for \$35,000 to build sleeping quarters for 300 more girls at Winthrop.

—Last week a train on the Lancaster and Chester railroad was approaching the trestle over Fishing creek, in Chester county, a horse attached to a top buggy suddenly took the track in front of the engine and ran with the speed of the wind. Engineer Wall, who was at the throttle, brought the train to a stand still. The horse by this time could not be seen, having pursued his break-neck run down the track. The engineer then cautiously proceeded on his journey with the train. On nearing the trestle he discovered the horse and buggy about 70 feet from the bank in the trestle. The train was stopped again. The crew and passengers went to the place to see the strange sight. While trying to extricate the horse from his perilous position, he made a lunge and tumbled over the trestle, a distance of 40 feet, to the ground below, carrying the buggy with him. He fell on his head with the buggy top over him. The horse was killed instantly. When found his head was doubled up under the foreshoulders. The buggy, of course, was utterly wrecked. The horse and buggy belonged to Dr. Jesse A. Clifton of the Fort Lawn section of Chester county. The doctor was calling on a patient and left his horse unhitched in the yard. He became frightened at the approaching train and dashed on the track, in front of the engine, and the result was as above stated.